


1: Flower Structure		3: The Structure of the Earth & Recycling		5: Waves	
pistil	the female part of the flower made up of stigma, style and ovary	crust	the rocky outer layer of the Earth	wave	something which transfers energy without transferring matter
stamen	the male part of the flower made up of the anther and filament	mantle	semi-molten layer of rock beneath the crust	transverse wave	Energy is transferred at a right angle to the movement of the medium. Examples are water waves, x-rays, visible light
anther	produces pollen grains	outer core	liquid layer of mainly iron and nickel around the inner core	peak	the highest point of a transverse wave
ovary	Produces ova which are stored in ovules	inner core	solid centre of the Earth mainly composed of iron and nickel	trough	the lowest point of a transverse wave
stigma	collects the pollen during pollination	recycling	converting waste into reusable material	medium	the substance that a wave travels through
pollen grain	the male sex cell			oscillation	a vibration about a fixed position
ova	(plural form of ovum) the female sex cells			reflection	the return of a wave from a surface
petals	brightly coloured parts to attract insects			superposition	placing one wave on top of another
nectary	produces sweet nectar to attract insects				
2: Pollination		4: The Rock Cycle		6: The Ripple Tank	
pollination	the transfer of pollen to a plant to allow fertilisation	sedimentary	formed when particles of weathered rock join together	A ripple tank is a shallow glass tank of water used to demonstrate the basic properties of waves.	
insect pollination	insects transfer the pollen from flower to flower	metamorphic	formed when rock is put under lots of heat and pressure		
wind pollination	the wind transfers the pollen from flower to flower	igneous	formed when molten rock cools and solidifies		
fertilisation	the fusion of sex cell nuclei (ova and pollen)	porous	fluid can be absorbed and move through a porous object		
fruit	a seed bearing structure that develops from the ovary of a flowering plant	weathering	the wearing away of rock by animals, plants or the environment		
seed	a fertilised ovule that can grow into a new plant	erosion	the movement of rock by wind, ice or water		
seed dispersal	the movement of seeds away from the parent plant by either self-propulsion, wind or animal carriers				
				Risks	Having electrical components near water could cause an electric shock. Ensure electrical components are secured before adding water.